

To-day's
Advertisements.THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL.

SATURDAY, the 26th May.

GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT
CONCERT.

Miss MURIEL ALLEYNE.

THE DALLAS MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC CO.,
Kindly assisted by
Mr. ALEC MARSH.
Band of the ROYAL WELSH FUSILIERS.
(By Kind Permission)
Lieut. F. J. WALWYN, R.W.M.
Mr. C. H. LAMMERE.
Mr. L. A. DE GRACA.
Mr. J. H. MOIR, R.W.M.
Mr. A. G. WARR.
Mr. G. GRIMBLE.
Mr. E. DANEBERG and Others.

Commence at 9 o'clock.

PRICES OF ADMISSION: 5s, 2s, 1s.

PLAN at Messrs. ROBINSON PIANO CO., LTD.

HERVEY LONGHURST,
Business Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [673b]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND POCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship.

"HAIFAN."
Captain Roush will be despatched for the
above Ports on FRIDAY, the 25th instant,
at 6 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRANK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [669b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KANSU."
Captain Somerville will be despatched as
above on FRIDAY, the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [673b]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR NAGASAKI AND SHIMONOSEKI.

THE Company's Steamship.

"TAIYUAN."
Captain Nelson will be despatched as above
on SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [673b]

NIPPON Yusen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBOROUGH, ANTWERP,
LONDON, COLUMBO AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KANAKURA MARU."
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed and placed at their risk in the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each
consignment will be sorted out and marked
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the
goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless
instructions are given to the contrary before
noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 26th instant, will
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
All ship-damaged packages must be left in
the Godowns and Notice of same sent to this
Office before the 26th inst., or claims in con-
nection therewith will not be recognised.

"NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA."
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [670b]

"BARBER" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship.

"LOREALIST."
Captain "Tien-tai" arrived from the
above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
informed that their Goods are being landed at
their risk in the Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company,
at Kowloon and stored at Consignees' risk and
expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining
undispatched after the 25th instant, will be
subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are
to be left in the Godowns, where they will be
examined on the 26th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [669b]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship.

"KUMSANG."
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining
on board after Noon, the 26th instant, will be
landed at Consignees' risk and expense into
Godowns at East Point.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [668b]

To-day's
Advertisements.

NOTICE.

UNDER the Authority of the Court of
Directors, I have To-day given over
CHARGE of the Hongkong Branch of THE
CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA
AND CHINA to Mr. T. E. SANSON.
D. W. GILMOUR,
Acting Manager.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [672b]

EYE-SIGHT.

NOTICE.

I am continuing my Sight Testing Rooms
in Hongkong at (W. BREWER & CO.) which
during my ABSENCE will be IN CHARGE
of Mr. McIVER member Ph. Sy. A Register
of all Glasses supplied my constituents in the
Far East is kept here, and any kind of Ordinary
or Special Lenses can be obtained.

REPAIRS A SPECIALITY.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [674b]

ZETLAND LODGE.

NOTICE.

A REGULAR MEETING of the above
LODGE will be held at the FREMANS-
SONS' Hall, Zealand Street, on FRIDAY
the 1st June, at 8.30 for 9 p.m. precisely.
Visiting Brethren are cordially invited to attend.
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [671b]

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1811.

IMPORTERS OF HIGH-CLASS
BRANDIES.

- A. Hennessy's Old Pale Red
Capsule " " " " " \$18
B. Superior Very Old Cognac
Red Capsule " " " " " \$21
C. Very Old Liqueur Cognac \$24
V.O.—D. Hennessy's Finest
Very Old Liqueur Cog-
nac, 1872 Vintage, Red
Capsule " " " " " \$36
V.V.O.—E.—Finest Very Old
Liqueur Cognac, 1862
Vintage " " " " " \$48

All our Brandy is guaranteed to
be PURE COGNAC, the difference in
price being merely a question of age
and vintage.

Smaller quantities and sample bot-
tles will be supplied at proportionate
wholesale rates.

We guarantee our Wines and Spirits to
be genuine only when bought
direct from us in the Colony or from
our authorised Agents at the Coast
Ports.

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1900.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

CAPTURE OF THE BOER
FORCE AND GUNS.

LONDON, May 21st.

The Daily News correspondent at
Lourenço Marques 20th inst. wires
that the British, on the 17th inst.,
captured the entire Boer force round
Mafeking, including the guns.

THE ADVANCE IN THE FREE
STATE.

The British have occupied Klerks-
dorp unopposed.

THE RELIEF OF MAFEKING.

MAJOR BADEN-POWELL
PROMOTED.

Sir A. Milner wires to Mr. Cham-
berlain that Mafeking was relieved
on the 17th inst., by a composite
force of about 2,300 under Col.
Mahon.

The Queen has promoted Major
Baden-Powell to the rank of Major-
General. "General Hunter is pushing
up the railway with supplies for the
Mafeking garrison. The sick and
wounded will be removed to Kimber-
ley."

GENERAL
GREAT BRITAIN, RUSSIA AND
COREA.

Mr. St. John Broderick replying
to a question in the House of Com-
mons, said that the rights of British
subjects at Masiunpho would not be
limited by the Russo-Corean agree-
ment.

THE COMMONWEALTH BILL.

Mr. Chamberlain said that an
agreement had been reached with
the Australian delegates, by which
the Imperial appeal would be fully
maintained in every case where other
than Australian interests were con-
cerned.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The departure of the *Japan* has been further
postponed till 4 p.m. to-morrow, the 24th inst.

Mr. S. Bonaventura is shortly expected to
arrive from Manila, the *Pique* having left Singa-
pore to relieve her.

To-morrow, Thursday, being Queen's birth-
day and a public holiday, there will be no issue
of the *Hongkong Telegraph*.

Miss Underwood is expected from the North
on Friday next. She will dock here and then
proceed to England to be paid off.

The destroyers *Frame* and *Hitting* put into
Swatow on Sunday last, the former having
spine slight repairs to do to her machinery.
They left again at 11.30 a.m. on Monday.

Mr. William Cross, the Jamrach of Liverpool,
is dead. He had a very large establishment of
wild beasts, etc., in Earle Street, and was one
of the largest buyers of foreign animals in the
United Kingdom.

The news of the relief of Mafeking reached
Swatow on Saturday last and was the occasion
for general rejoicing amongst the British
residents. On Sunday all the British vessels in
port dressed ship.

The new sheer-legs, recently erected by the
Wharf and Godown Co. at Kowloon, have been
given plenty of work of late. It is now no longer
necessary for a vessel to go to the docks to
have a steamer launch or an extra heavy package
hoisted in or out.

A PRIVATE letter from Wei-hai-wei, dated 16th
inst. states that the Admiral left Taku in
the *Albatross* on the previous Saturday, on his
way to Peking and that Sir Claude Macdonald,
was said to be ill and suffering from some
nervous complaint.

A MEETING of the Sanitary Board will be held
on Friday, 25th May, at 4.15 p.m.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Letter from Dr. Harston relative to Lime-
washing.

2. Reopening of the Branch Plague Hospital
at Kennedytown.

3. Preliminary Report by the Medical Officer
of Health on the epidemic.

4. Further reply of May 15th, 1900, relative
to the removal of the animal at the Western
end of the Cricket Ground.

5. Chapter IV of the Report of the Indian
Plague Commission which deals with Anti-
Plague inoculation.

6. Letter relative to Bubonic Plague in
Manila.

7. Report relative to the destruction of rats.

8. Mr. Edmond Osborne, pursuant to notice,
will move—

"That the Sanitary Board are unanimously
of opinion that an Assistant Medical Officer of
Health is urgently needed, as the duties and
responsibilities of the Department are more
than one Medical man can be reasonably
expected to undertake."

AGENDA.

1. Four applications for exemption from
consuming backyards to existing houses.

2. Application for exemption from "House
to house visitation."

3. Further return of the progress of Bubonic
Plague in Taiwan, Formosa.

4. Further statement of the progress of Bu-
bonic Plague in Bombay City.

5. Result of the analysis of a sample of Milk
taken from the Wo Hop Dairy.

6. Fortnightly lime-washing return.

7. Mortality Statistics for the weeks ended
5th and 12th May, 1900.

8. Mortality returns from Macao for the
weeks ended 6th and 13th May, 1900.

9. Sixteen applications for licences to keep
swine.

THE CRUSADE AGAINST
BROTHELS.

THE CASES BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

This morning, at the Magistracy, the sum-
monses against the keepers of six brothels
which have been adjourned on former occasions
were down for hearing.

Mr. Bowley, Crown Solicitor, appeared for
the prosecution and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q.C.,
for the defence.

Mr. Bowley informed His Worship, Mr.
Gompertz, that he had notified his learned
friend of his intention to apply for an amend-
ment of the summonses to read as follows:

"For that you, ———— unlawfully are the
keeper of No. ———— Street and that the
said premises are used as a brothel."

Mr. Francis asked that the summonses be
dismissed on the grounds that prostitution and
the keeping of brothels were legal. He pointed
out that a criminal prosecution had been in-
stituted against his clients and that he was
there to defend them against the charge. He
also argued that the procedure had been en-
tirely wrong. That if the authorities had
wished to move his clients from their present
premises, they should have proceeded under
Ordinance 31 of 1899 and obtained a Magis-
trate's order for their removal. What the Au-
thorities now wished to do was to amend
the summonses so as to obtain this order,
and therefore, he asked that the summonses
be dismissed.

Mr. Gompertz was of opinion that he was
not called upon to decide on this point, and
would prefer to judge the case on its merits,
striking out the word "unlawful."

Mr. Lee was then charged as follows:

"That you are the keeper of No. 138, Third
Street, and that the said premises are used as
a brothel."

Inspector John Lee sworn, stated, I am
an Inspector under the Women and Girls

Ordinance, 1897. I have a special authority
under Section 2 of Ord. 31 of 1899, to arrest
any person suspected of being a disorderly house-
keeper, and I have been directed by Mr. Francis
at his request. Mr. Francis pointed
out that the appointment was under Ord. 12 of
1899, which had been repealed by Ord. 9 of
1897.

I have been empowered to visit brothels
under various ordinances, since 1870. I know
138 Third Street. My attention was first called
to the house about the beginning of February,
when the house was first occupied as a brothel.
On 14th March I had orders, and told the
inmates to remove by 13th April or proceedings
would be taken. I told them where they could
go to anywhere to the West of Whitty Street.
I gave this information to the Defendant, Lum
Lee. I have known her since she was in
that house. I have inspected the Register of
Householders to see who was the registered
occupier.

Mr. Bowley produced a certified extract from
the Register dated 16th May, and on that date
the Defendant was not registered as occupier
of the premises.

Mr. Francis objected. Another extract was put in showing Defendant
to be the registered occupier on 22nd May.
Mr. Francis objected to the whole proceed-
ings, on the ground that Mr. Bowley had just
proved his client not to have been the occupier
when the summons was issued.

Inspector Lee, continuing.—On the morning
of 8th May at 2 o'clock I went to the first floor
with Inspector Brier and Sergeant Cullis. There
were three cubicles and a space in front
making four rooms. The cubicles were fur-
nished in the ordinary brothel manner. There
were three women there who I know to be
prostitutes. There was one man in the
first cubicle with a woman called Wye Yee
Moy. The Defendant was also present.

The man admitted he had come to engage
the Defendant, and the latter also admitted it.
The Defendant first said she was in charge,
and the mistress had gone to Canton, but after-
wards stated she was a partner. I have never
been in the house since that date.

By Mr. Francis.—Only the Inspector and
Sergeant entered with me. No Chinese policeman
entered. We entered several other houses the
same evening. In Second and Third Streets
there are about seventy or eighty houses. The
prostitutes were moved from the Central and
Taipingshan Districts by the end of February.

They had notice that they might have to
move to the West of Whitty Street and Pokfulam
Road. I know of no order obliging them to
quit Second and Third Street and to go to the
west of the place mentioned. The keepers
reported when they moved. Verbal notice has
now been given to the eighty or so houses in
Second and Third Streets. Notices were given
by Sergeant Collett, showing where they
could go to. Government has had complaints
from Europeans since the brothels have been
there. Second and Third Streets are some
distance below the nearest European houses,
but Fairies look into the back windows of
the houses.

By Mr. Francis.—The Chinese brothels for Europeans
from Colborne Street, and the Japanese, have
gone to Ship Street-Vanchai, with the exception
of four or five who went to Queen's Road
West.

By Mr. Bowley.—The portion of Third Street
referred to is west of Pokfulam Road. No. 138
is on the upper side of the street. There is
vacant ground at the back which runs up to a
big house with a garden. You can see into
the backs of these houses from Bonham and
Pokfulam Roads.

Mr. Francis objected to Mr. Bowley asking
a series of new questions in his examination.
By Mr. Francis.—There is a boy's
school in the vicinity, also a Fairies' and
a school for Chinese girls in the Church mission
compound. At the end of Third Street is the
Roman Catholic Reformatory. The Reformatory
is about 400 yards from the street.

By Mr. Gompertz.—No objection was made
to the women going into Third Street. They
repeatedly going into these streets before the
beginning of January.

Inspector Baker was then called, but Mr.
Francis stated that he admitted the fact that
the house was a brothel and the Defendant was
the keeper, so his evidence was not taken.

The case was then adjourned until 2.30 p.m.
At 2.30 p.m. the case was continued.

Mr. F. J. Baddeley, Acting Captain Superin-
tendent of Police, sworn, stated he recognised
the complaint put in.

Mr. Francis had no questions, and no wit-
nesses to call.

Mr. Bowley submitted that it had been proved
that the house in question was a brothel and
a nuisance and asked for an order for the
occupiers to vacate the premises.

Mr. Francis submitted that all that had been
proved was that the houses in question were
brothels. The only grounds for their removal
put forward was mere hearsay evidence that
these houses were in the neighbourhood, not
in the immediate neighbourhood, of certain
schools.

He submitted that there were two distinct
laws under which proceedings could have been
taken. By one of these, three or more of the
householders in the immediate neighbourhood
would have to make complaint on oath
that the houses were a nuisance. By the
other law, Section 4 of Ordinance 31 of
1899, the complaint was to be made by the
Magistrate by certain specified officers of the
Crown. His contention was that it was evident-
ly intended that the powers thus given should
only be exercised on public grounds, and that
the Registrar General and Captain Superintendent
of Police should not be made use of as the
mouthpieces of private persons who were too
lazy, or too indifferent, to make complaint on
oath as they should do. There might be
cases in which it would be to the public
advantage to have these brothels removed
either for sanitary or other reasons, and this
was evidently the reason for the before-men-
tioned powers being placed in the hands of the
officials mentioned. Mr. Francis went on to
point out how these brothel keepers had been
bullied from their former houses by the Re-
gistrar General and the Police in a perfectly
illegal manner, and now that they had moved
into houses which had been specially pointed
out to them by the police, they were no longer
settled down, than they were "ordered out
again." He stigmatised the present proceedings
as wicked, wanton, and without justification.
He asked that the order be refused.

Mr. Gompertz did not agree with Mr.
Francis' arguments, and granted the order
giving the brothel keepers until the 1st August
to vacate their present premises.

There were six summonses in all, and Mr.
Francis had agreed to take the first as a test
case. The six orders were made out and the
Defendants notified of the fact.

THE PLAGUE.

Cases reported to 22nd instant: 310

Do do during past 24 hours: 130

Total: 440

Deaths reported to 22nd instant: 209

Do do during past 24 hours: 121

Total: 330

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY
PARADE.

The Chief of Staff of the Hongkong and
Kowloon Garrison will be present at the
parade.

5 p.m. The Royal Welsh Fusiliers will
march to the parade ground. The Royal
Navy and the Hongkong Regiment will be formed up on the
parade ground.

5.30 p.m. March past in front of the
Line of Columns. Formation of the
Quarter Columns for former alignment and
advance in Review Order.

Royal Salute.

Three Cheers for the Queen.

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The second ordinary annual meeting of share-
holders in the "Star" Ferry Company Limited,
was held to-day at the Company's Office, No.
2, Connaught Road, Hongkong. The Charter pre-
sided. The following gentlemen were also
present:—Messrs. Macdonald, J. A. Mackay,
(Directors), Edward Osborne (Secretary), Victor
Deacon (Solicitor), Wong Kung-uk, G. M. Bain,
G. L. C. Berger, Brown, H. R. Brown, J. Brown,
Bill, A. C. J. Campbell, Dr. J. Bell, T. S. Volo,
G. C. Moxon, W. J. Gresson, A. Haugh, Paul
Jordan, L. E. L. Jones, A. Mackenzie, E. J. Main,
Dorabjee Nowrojee, R. S. Philpott, W. H. Potts,
G. J. Sayer, C. S. Sharp, N. A. Siebs,
R. C. Wilson, G. C. Widdowson, G. H. Wright,
T. Skinner, S. Wilson, D. M. Moxon and J. A.
Chinoy.

The Secretary read the notice convening the
meeting.

The Chairman said:—The Report and Accounts
with your permission, I will take as read. The
gross earnings of the boats were \$6,851 better
than last year, but in consequence of the in-
creased cost of running the new *Morning Star*,
compared with the old boat of the same name,
and also on account of the advanced rate for
hire of the *Wharf*, the net earnings were only
\$5,700. The Company has, I regret to say, suf-
fered a loss of \$4,652 in making good the defec-
tions of one of the clerks who had abstracted
blank forms of Share Certificates and by a clever
subterfuge secured the Secretary's and Director's
signatures to them, then obtained access to the
Company's seal, stamped the Certificates, made
out a false Transfer Deed, and sold the scrip
in the market. Your Directors took legal
advice as to the Company's liability in conse-
quence of that advice they paid the market
value of the Shares for the spurious certificates.
The clerk in question, an Eurasian, had been
working under the Secretary for nearly 10 years
and as it was part of his duty to attend to the
Share Register and stamp scrip, he had fre-
quent opportunities of gaining access to the
Seal. The loss is a very unfortunate one, and
steps have been taken to make a recurrence
of it practically impossible. In view of this
exceptional loss we have not suggested writing
anything off the books or from goodwill because
we propose, with your permission, to make
ample provision in respect of these two items
out of the premium on the new issue of Capital,
which I will refer to after the special meeting
later on. With regard to the two new double
enders, which are being built by the Dock Com-
pany, one of them is promised in 3 months time and
the other will, we think, be ready shortly after-
wards. When these boats are delivered, the
service will be run almost entirely with double
enders which no doubt will be appreciated by
the public and, especially, Kowloon residents.
These boats however, will cost a great deal
more to run than the old ones, and we shall
therefore need all the money we can save. For
this reason it is proposed to erect turbines for
power and class passengers and to afford a better
means of preventing persons travelling, as they
sometimes do, without payment and provide a
more reliable check on our collectors. We have
endeavoured to arrive at the same result in
other ways but the Company receives, in this
matter, so little support, and in fact sometimes
opposition, from the public that we are
reluctantly compelled to adopt the turbine as
is done in other parts of the world. This will
perhaps not be agreeable to some but as it is
impossible to run these expensive double enders
at a profit without some such irregularities
continuing, they will no doubt come to see that
their inconvenience caused by the turbines is
to their own advantage in that it enables the
Company to provide a

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Sercombe Smith, Act. Judge.)

May 22nd.

THE COFFEE PLANTATION ROBBERY.

(1) Lam Choi, (2) Hung Sing, (3) Hung Chung, (4) Tong Sheung, (5) Hung Lai, (6) Wong Lai Wan, and (7) Lam Kin were charged on two counts, the first being armed robbery, and the second receiving stolen goods.

Mr. H. E. Pollock (instructed by Mr. Bowley) prosecuted. Mr. E. Robinson, directed the third, fourth, fifth and seventh prisoners.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty on all counts.

The following gentlemen composed the jury:—Messrs. A. Muller, D. Haskell, K. P. Herbert, E. Kelly, E. Perin, E. S. Joseph and J. A. Gubbins.

Mr. Robinson called witnesses for the defence one of whom in cross-examination by Mr. Pollock admitted having been present at the time when the stolen articles were brought into the warehouse.

Mr. H. E. Pollock then addressed the jury and Mr. Robinson summed up.

At 10 p.m. the jury asked for the case to be adjourned until to-morrow. His Lordship said he was unable to comply with their request, as he had another case next morning. At the conclusion of his Lordship's summing up the jury retired for about twenty minutes and then brought in a verdict of guilty against the first, second, third and fourth prisoners on the second count; guilty on both counts against the fifth and sixth prisoner and not guilty for the seventh prisoner.

His Lordship sentenced the first four prisoners to two years' imprisonment each and the fifth and sixth to seven years and to receive 20 strokes with the birch within seven days of their imprisonment. The seventh prisoner was discharged.

The Court rose at 8.45 p.m.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Mr. John Carrington, Kt., C.M.G., Chief Justice and Mr. Sercombe Smith, Act. Judge.)

May 23rd.

SHELL MONOPOLY CASE.

This morning at the Supreme Court the Shell Monopoly case came on again for hearing before a full Court. Mr. Hamilton Sharp, instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings, appeared for the Plaintiff (Li Hing Co.) and Mr. Slade, instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the Defendant.

Mr. Sharp, before opening the case, said there were many points on which they had already agreed, but when he was asked to admit that defendant was an inhabitant of a certain village for some certain length of time, it was impossible for him to do so, as he really did not know. The main facts in the case were very important and had been mostly mutually admitted; the real contention was one of law.

Mr. Slade said the question concerning the man's habitation was of small importance. Was his learned friend willing to admit that Chinese fished in the locality as far back as the memory of living men?

Mr. Sharp said they had done so, but there had been an ancient war against these itinerant poachers.

His Lordship ruled that the better plan would be to prove the facts.

Mr. Sharp said that it was unnecessary for him to go into the facts of the case at length, as they were already well known to their Lordships. The history of the case was roughly:—A convention was entered into during 1898 between Her Majesty the Queen of England and the Emperor of China for the extension of the Colony of Hongkong. By the terms of that convention the Crown has rights over some coral and shell beds. It is not clear whether there are actually coral beds, but they have always been known as coral and shell beds. From these beds for a great number of years dredgers have gathered shells for the purpose of lime burning. It is also doubtless that concessions have been granted by the Chinese Authorities of certain of these beds, not all, but some, and within the memory of living men there has been an ancient war between these concessionaires and itinerant poachers, the poachers maintaining the same moral rights as their brothers in England do concerning the game laws. On October 14th 1899, the first lease of such a concession was granted by the Hongkong Government to one Li Hing. This lease was identical in the same terms as the one under which the present case was instituted. It was one for the land known as Langtai Island Marine Lot No. 2. This was the first lease granted by the Government, and it was immediately followed by protests, petitions and outcries, from itinerant dredgers, limeburners and contractors, they alleging that it would increase the price of lime. A Government enquiry was then made. The concessionaires, however, were able to sell their lime more cheaply than their competitors.

Mr. Slade here interrupted with the observation that all this was extremely interesting, but hardly relevant to the case now claiming the attention of the Court.

Mr. Sharp contended that it was relative to the subject. He was allowed to continue.

These petitions were disallowed, and the petitioners finding themselves unable to break down the lease by law, leased a piece of land adjoining Marine Lot No. 2. The terms of the second lease were in every way identical with the first, with the exception that the rent was smaller, as the area was less.

Mr. Sharp then called evidence as regards the facts, the first witness being Inspector Kemp, who said he was Inspector at Tsim-tsat, the water police station at Kowloon, and remembered the charge against five junk owners. The charge was dredging in a prohibited area and robbery. They were all bailed out the same day. He saw coral taken out of the junks. It was the same as sample produced.

Mr. Slade admitted the material.

Witness continuing, said there was on an average 20 piculs per junk. It was, all, dead shells, there was no living fish or shells in the junk. Wong Shing whose boat was S. H. 124 was one of the masters. Sergeant Carr had a charge, he brought two men from the Li Hing firm with him, who said the coral was the property of their firm. The junks and coral were detained until the case was discharged at the Magistrate, when it was returned to the defendants. He had received instructions from the Captain Superintendent of Police to arrest people found dredging on these areas, and charge them with larceny.

James Henry Carr said he was full sergeant in the water police. On the 8th of January last, between 6 and 7 a.m., he went to Ping Chau Island, in accordance with instructions received. Ping Chau Island is where the Li Hing ship is situated. He made enquiries concerning the complaints against the dredgers on Marine Lot No. 1. He was told to go to Wah Shing, a jeweller's shop in Queen's Road. He went there and Li Po showed him a plan

of the leased land, and he marked down roughly on his chart its boundaries. On January 8th, while on duty in the No. 1 police boat, when near Chai Chung Island, he saw five junks at anchor. The crews were working at the windlass, and he saw a small boat unloading the shells into a junk. He went on board junk No. 302 and asked the master if he knew that he required permission to gather shells there. He was answered in the negative. He sent a boat to fetch the other four masters, and when they arrived he asked them the same question, and received the same reply. He left a man on each of the junks, and took the masters to the Li Hing firm to discover if they had received permission. They had not done so. He returned to the junks and took them to the water police station. Defendant said he had fourteen piculs of shells on board. They were dead shells.

Mr. Slade admitted that they were dredging for shells, and had special boats etc. for this purpose. They did dredge for shells for purposes of lime burning.

His Lordship said this was practically an admission of facts.

Mr. Slade explained that he contended that they had a perfect right to dredge for these shells.

Witness continuing, said that the Li Hing firm were willing to prosecute, but his own name was put on the charge sheet.

Chan Kwai Chai, one of the Plaintiffs in the case, said he was the lessor of Marine Lot No. 2, Lantau Island, and Member of the Li Hing firm since December 20th of last year (date of lease). They had two leases; the present one was granted to Li Hing Chun and himself.

Mr. Slade admitted the lease.

Witness—By the lease he was to pay Government \$300 a year, and incurred some other small expenses, such as building lime kilns. Watchmen were engaged, and money was spent in Hongkong.

Mr. Slade formally objected to this evidence, as it was wasting time, and was not relative to the case.

Mr. Sharp said it was relative to the question of damages. They did not, however, intend to press for damages, but he wished to show the bona fides of his clients, as regards the lease.

His Lordship asked Mr. Sharp to cut this evidence as short as possible.

Witness—They engaged junks to dredge, and allowed others to do so, on payment of one candreen (1.4-10th cents) per picul. They had two junks, and some boats of their own. Case proceeding.

GREAT EASTERN AND CALEDONIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The following is the Report for the month ending 14th April, 1900:—

To the Directors of the Great Eastern and Caledonian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.

Gentlemen:—During the past four weeks the following work has been done in your mine.

Caledonian Main Shaft.—The Contractors have advanced the bottom level North a further distance of 54 feet making a total of 90 feet from the Crosscut. After driving about 6 feet, the reef mentioned in my last report cut out, and we have since been driving the blank ground, but now we have a small leader in the face, from which I have taken samples, but found that it contains no gold. I started to stop over this level, but the reef pinched very small, and only showed a few colors of very fine gold when prospected. Stopping has since been discontinued, and a trial crushing from the North level and stage cleaned up, the result being very unsatisfactory, only getting a little amalgam from 24 tons crushed, which has been put in with the trial crushing from the Caledonian Underlie Shaft. The Contractors have advanced the South level a further distance of 52 feet, making a total of 81 feet from the Crosscut; this level has been chiefly in blank ground, with the exception of a few small bunches of poor stone in the formation.

Caledonian Underlie Shaft.—I regret to state that after 33 tons were taken out of the Stopes at this Shaft, the Chute of stone mentioned in my previous report almost cut out and lost its gold. I am of the opinion that the trial crushing of 33 tons for a yield of 7 oz. 10 dwts. is a broken. Stopping has been stopped. I am surprised at the result, as I felt confident, when I started to crush, the stone would yield from 1 dw. to 7 dwts. to the ton. Although some of the samples show up fairly well in the prospecting dish, the gold must be very fine and has no body.

Tunnel on Great Eastern Lease.—The tunnel has been advanced a further 62 feet, making a total of 85 feet from starting point. Nothing payable has been discovered.

Battery.—20 tons of stone from Woods Flat Mine has been treated at the Company's battery for a yield of 12 ounces returned gold.

33 tons of trial crushing from the Caledonian Underlie Shaft has been treated for a yield of 7 oz. 10 dwts. returned gold, inclusive of a little amalgam from a trial crushing of 34 tons taken from the North level and Stopes at the Caledonian Shaft (Main).

General Remarks.—After conferring with W. Best we decided to discontinue work at the Great Eastern tunnel, Caledonian Main and Underlie Shafts, and start operations near the Southern end of the Company's boundary, where I. Long is getting good stone 23 feet from boundary line, which appears to trend North. We are down 30 feet with a small prospecting shaft, and should cut the good stone after another 30 feet of sinking, which will take us about four weeks to complete.

I am putting through another crushing of 20 tons at the Company's Battery, and judging from the copper plates the stone will yield over 1 oz. to the ton.

I feel very sanguine that we will get a patch of gold in our new prospecting shaft.

I remain, gentlemen, Yours faithfully,

T. WATERS.

INDIAN Famine Relief Fund.

The Hon. Treasurer, (Mr. R. T. Wright) begs to acknowledge with thanks receipt of the following contributions to the above Fund.

Already Acknowledged \$348.03

Entertainments in the City Hall 193.66

Officers & Men, H.M.S. Undamuted 275.48

Hongkong Singapore Battalion R.A. 154

Sergeants and Bn. R.W. Fusiliers 78

First Presbyterian Church, Canton 28

Second do. do. Ladies' Seminary 30

do. do. do. Other members 31.71

Third do. do. 18

Additional True Light Seminary, Canton 10

do. Second Church, Canton 10

Yeung Kong Church, & Missionaries, Canton 20

"A.B." do. do. 30

K. Edgar, Vaid do. 3

D. R. Vasantha do. 2

THE RECENT NAVAL MANOEUVRES IN JAPAN.

AN INTERESTING INCIDENT.

An interesting story in connection with the recent naval manoeuvres in Japan, published in the *Osaka Asahi*. It is stated that one night during the recent manoeuvres, while a portion of the defensive squadron was keeping watch off Miyakuchi, Kajima, in the village of Kurashijima, Aki district, Hiroshima prefecture, the offensive squadron came upon them unawares, completely surrounding them, and reducing them to a hopeless position. On seeing the danger to the defensive squadron, the fishermen of Miyakuchi fitted out 20 boats, and, going to the assistance of the squadron, guided the torpedo-boats in the dark night to the rear of the enemy, whom they suddenly attacked. The enemy thereupon fled in dismay, and the defensive squadron remained victorious. One of the admirals expressed his high appreciation of the patriotic action of the fishermen, and presented them with some money in recognition of their services. The news reached the ears of Admiral Inouye, the Commander of the Kure Port Admiralty, who on the 4th inst. sent a steam launch to Miyakuchi and brought four representatives of the men to his office, where he expressed his appreciation of their patriotic action in assisting the squadron belonging to their village. The Admiral then in the presence of his officers read a testimonial to the representatives of the fishermen and presented them with five tubs of sake.

The testimonial reads as follows:—

"In the course of the great Naval Manoeuvres given in April, 1900, the guardships at Kajima, Aki Province, were surprised by the enemy's squadron, and all the officers and men of the defensive squadron were nearly taken prisoners. On seeing this, the fishermen of Miyakuchi displayed a patriotic spirit and went to the assistance of the unfortunate squadron, which, by running great risk, they helped out of danger. The patriotism of the brave fishermen ought to be a guide to others. I hereby present them with five tubs of sake in token of my appreciation of their heroic and patriotic action."

"Signed" Admiral Baron Inouye, "Commander of the Kure Port Admiralty."

FORMOSA AND FUKKIEN.

It is stated by the *Chiao* that Baron Kodama, Governor-General of Formosa, and Mr. Gotō, Chief of the Civil Government Department, have interested themselves greatly in the problem of spreading Japanese influence in Fukkien. By giving substantial aid to schools, fostering the establishment of a newspaper, promoting the organization of a serialist station, and encouraging navigation, they have succeeded in winning much public approval, so that the people of Fukkien have come to regard Japan as a most desirable neighbour, and are showing a disposition to take her for a model in everything. There are traces of the enthusiastic penman in this paragraph, but we may assume that it contains some grains of truth.—*Japan Mail*.

LIBELLING THE JAPANESE IMPERIAL HOUSE.

An extraordinary incident in connection with the recent Imperial Wedding is reported from Tokyo. Recently a small association of Christians was established at Omote-Jimbacho, Kanda, Tokyo, and a monthly paper, entitled *Happy Tidings for Young Men*, was published in connection with the Association. In its last number (No. 3) was published an article on Imperial Marriage under such heading, as "Atrocious on Human Life," "Ridiculous of a Maiden Insulted by a Powerful Authority," etc. In this article the writer commented on the Imperial Wedding in language said to be very disrespectful and distasteful to the Japanese people. Copies of the journal were distributed surreptitiously during the wedding, and a notice of the authorities for a short time. Upon their discovery the editor and publisher of the paper were immediately arrested, together with two men Yamakawa Hitoshi and Morita Bunji, natives of Okayama, and subjected to examination. It is stated that both Yamakawa and Morita are young men still under age, the former being born in 1880 and the latter in 1882. In the daytime they were working on the paper, and in the evening were employed as delivery boys. It is believed that there were some people at the back of these boys instigating them to write the article and surreptitiously distributing it. The article and surreptitious distribution is being made.

On the 14th inst. the paper in question was suppressed by order of the Home Minister.

The *Kobe Shinbun* says that the editor of the paper in question is a man named Yamakawa, a native of Okayama. He studied Christianity in the Doshisha, Kyoto, and on going up to Tokyo studied in a school of political science, and established a small association named the Seinen Fukuin-sha at Omote-Jimbacho, Kanda, Tokyo. The *Kobe Shinbun* adds that the paper in question is published under the supervision of a foreigner or foreigners, which seems very improbable.—*Kobe Chron*.

MARQUIS ITO ON JAPANESE FINANCE.

Addressing a meeting of business men at Hakata in Chikuzen, Marquis Ito spoke in a talk that might almost be called alarmist with reference to the exodus of specie and the excess of imports over exports. He noted that Japan had received 300 million yen in gold from China, and that she had sold war bonds amounting to 40 million yen the year before last. It was commonly supposed that the greater part of this money had been paid away for the country's increased armaments; but, in point of fact, only 160 millions or 170 millions had gone for that purpose. What had become of the remaining 230 or 240 million? There could be no doubt, the Marquis thought, that it had left the country in payment of the excess of imports which had taken place every year since the war. There was, however, no new source from which gold could be drawn, and the present drain continued, the specie reserve must gradually dwindle away, and the currency would find itself with an unredeemable note, just as had been the case before 1885, with this difference, that the misfortune would be felt much more widely and keenly than it had been felt then inasmuch as enterprise had become so much more active. It was idle to talk of the introduction of foreign capital as a remedy. Foreign capital would not come for the mere asking. The people must be prepared to help themselves, and without attempting to indicate any definite remedy, the Marquis earnestly directed the attention of his hearers to this all important subject.—*Japan Mail*.

A Family Secret Gut.—Teacher—You don't know what I'm not spells? What does your father do when his collar button is lost? Johnny (slyly)—He says things.

BANK OF CHINA AND JAPAN, LIMITED.

Report of Proceedings of the Annual Ordinary General Meeting, held on April 11, 1900.

The Fifth Annual Ordinary General Meeting of the Bank of China and Japan, Limited, was held at the Canon Street Hotel, London, on April 11th, 1900, under the presidency of William Keswick, Esq., M.P., to receive and consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet, and the Report of the Directors thereon; to elect Directors in room of Mr. Wm. Keswick, M.P., and Mr. F. D. Sassoon, who, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election; and to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, said: The General Manager will read the notice calling this meeting.

The General Manager (Mr. F. C. Bishop) having read the notice as above.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, the Report which is in your hands, and which we will take as read, is a much less satisfactory statement of 12 months' work than the Board hoped they would have to submit to you. The reasons why the reported profit is so small are various, but the chief are the effect of the great advance in the rate of discount in the last months of the year, and an unfortunate and unexpected loss at Singapore due to the ill-judged operations in exchange of our Manager there. The year was a difficult one in exchange, as is acknowledged by all the Banks whose statements for 1899 have been published, and an institution just emerging, like ours, from the difficulties of the old Bank, and limited means, has naturally had adverse circumstances to contend with.

Still the Bank, in addition to attending to its special business, has been busily engaged in realising and dealing with the assets of the old concern, and although the Chinese Shareholders have not yet been brought to meet their engagements, the question of their liability has been transferred from Shanghai to Peking, where it is hoped the high Chinese authorities will recognise the undoubted responsibility of Shareholders and take means to enforce a settlement. The American case, which was first given in our favour (the case was alluded to at our last meeting), and then on appeal against the Bank, has now been carried into the High Court at Albany, and our legal advisers consider that the likelihood is that a final decision will be given in our favour. I will now turn to the accounts, and will take first the balance sheet, which you will observe shows in the capital account the shares allotted reduced by 246 shares, due to there having been 313 shares forfeited against 67 allotted during the year. Of the overdue calls outstanding at 31st December 1899, 25 ad. have since been received, and the outstanding at date are £8,630 12s. 4d. as compared with £14,050 18s. 2d. past due when we last met. At that time it was estimated that £2,000 would be received, but we have succeeded in recovering £5,400. Of the balance £8,630 12s. 4d., still outstanding, we expect we shall receive at least £2,000, and that the sum at credit of "Installation of Calls on shares not yet allotted," will be increased from £1,169 10s. 6d. to about double that amount when 645 shares applied for have been fully paid for and allotment made. Fixed deposits and current accounts, £161,083 4s. 7d., and bills payable and other liabilities, £65,352 18s. 7d., indicate a growing business, as they compare with £82,189 11s. 5d. and £34,765 15s. 10d. respectively in the preceding year. The fixed deposit deposits, however, have hardly changed. Loans payable, £83,000, represent advances from our bankers against security deposited. Calls paid on shares forfeited, £506 10s., represent the amount received on 513 shares previous to forfeiture, and will be applied to reduction of deficiency account in the old Bank, but pending a settlement of the shares to be forfeited on the Chinese Register, the transfer has not been made. To turn to the assets side of the balance sheet "Cash on hand and at Bankers" does not call for comment. Government Securities stand at £8,826 12s. This sum represents the value of the securities at market price on 31st December; their value at the present time is somewhat greater. The next two accounts show a satisfactory increase in business, 1899 bills receivable, £189,533 16s. 9d., compared with £188,274 6s. 7d., and 1899 loans receivable, £157,905 10s. 10d., compared with £150,333 12s. 11d. The unrealised assets of the old Bank have been reduced from £74,178 2s. 10d. to £21,797 1s., and advantage will be taken as opportunities offer of disposing of these assets favourably. It was generally accepted at our last annual meeting that the future of the Bank would depend on the results shown in the year of which the accounts are now before you. We cannot regret the profit and loss statement without a feeling of disappointment, although, as I have already intimated, there are considerations which should be accepted as mitigating the discouragement. The Board believe that it would be prudent for the Shareholders to continue the Bank for a time longer, as they consider it very important for the realisation of the old assets and also for the recovery of calls from Shareholders in the old concern that the new Bank should not be closed, but remain an active institution. The claims on the Chinese Shareholders would be seriously prejudiced were the Bank to retire from business, and your Directors are not without confidence that during the current year a more encouraging and satisfactory result will be obtained from its operations. I now beg to move.

That the Annual Statement and Balance Sheet, and the Report of the Directors and Auditors thereon, be and are hereby accepted?

When this resolution has been seconded I shall be very pleased if Shareholders present who have any remarks to make—will allow themselves the opportunity of saying what they desire.

Mr. David McLean: I beg to second the resolution.

The Chairman: Have you anything to say, gentlemen? After a pause, and no one rising to second the meeting, he continued: If not I will put the resolution to the meeting. Gentlemen in favour of it will signify their approval in the usual way. Those who are against it I declare that carried *non con*.

Mr. H. D. Stewart: I have the pleasure of proposing.

That Mr. William Keswick, M.P., and Mr. F. D. Sassoon, be re-elected Directors of the Bank?

Mr. Egbert Iveson: I have much pleasure in seconding that.

Mr. Stewart put the motion to the meeting, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: The appointment of Auditors is the next business.

Mr. D. Rutherford: I have much pleasure in proposing.

That Messrs. Turquand, Youngs, Bishop and Clarke, be re-elected Auditors for the current year?

Mr. S. Gillilan: I have much pleasure in seconding that resolution.

The Chairman put the motion to the meeting, and having declared it carried unanimously, said: That concludes that business of the meeting, gentlemen.

The proceedings then terminated.

THE RECENT EARTHQUAKE IN JAPAN.

Intelligence from the north, says the *Japan Mail* of 15th inst., indicates that the earthquake caused much more damage than the first reports led us to suppose. In Tokyo and Yokohama only one shock was felt, but in Sendai, Fukushima and Miyagi there was a succession of tremors, and the people seemed to have been thrown into considerable alarm. The first hypothesis, namely, that the centre of disturbance was in the sea off Rikuzen and that the shock had its origin in a subsidence at the Tsurucara Deep, is now abandoned in favour of a supposition that the seismic energy was volcanic, but as usual the conviction is confirmed that these phenomena defy the explanations of scientists. Accurate details of the damage done have not been collected, but it is stated that in Sendai 40 houses were more or less injured and 5 people wounded in Fukushima, 12 houses suffered; in Tada-gori (Miyagi Prefecture), 20 houses were overthrown and many persons and animals were injured, and from Iwanuma comes a similar report. The railway also has suffered between Senmei and Kurohida and in the neighbourhood of Hamaizumi.

KEROSENE IN YEZO.

Numerous reports are reaching Tokyo of kerosene wealth in Hokkaido. It is alleged that the island offers prospects not inferior to Echigo. The places where oil is said to exist are numerous. At Nukimura on Soya-strait considerable quantities can be obtained without recourse to machine-boring. It is said the oil has long overflowed in the sea, and local knowledge of the phenomenon is attested by the fact that, in stormy weather, boats have been in the habit of passing near Nakimi-mura as the sea there is always comparatively calm. About Nigori-kawa near Hakodate, at Kayauma-gori near Shiroishi, at Itabetsu on a branch stream of the Uru River, at Kotanamura and Tsukimura near Sapporo, and, finally, in the neighbourhood of Abashiri, rumour alleges that rich wells exist, at some of which a hundred bushels a day may be obtained by ordinary digging without any machinery. The names of Messrs. Okura, Kibachiro and Amemura are mentioned in connection with the enterprise. They are said to have acquired or applied for leases of some of the wells. It will strike our readers that Japan is beginning to reveal a wealth of mineral deposits not hitherto suspected. Hokkaido with its coal, its gold, and its kerosene may prove a veritable treasure island. Iron is now the great desideratum. If some one could discover really rich deposits of that ore, the country would be happy.—*Japan Mail*.

SHIPPING REPO TS.

Capt. G. Payne, of the steamship *Kumang*, from Singapore, reports:—Light variable winds and fine weather.Captain J. T. Douglas, of the steamship *Formosa*, from Tamsui and Amoy, reports:—Tamsui to Amoy moderate S.W. wind and sea, with fine clear weather. Amoy to Breker Point fresh S.W. wind, moderate sea and hazy weather, with occasional rain. Breker Point to Hongkong moderate S.W. wind and sea with fine clear weather. Vessels in Amoy on the 21st inst.:—*Wachang*, *Taiwan*, *Pechili*, *Szechuen*, and *Neuchwang*.

NOTANDA.

CALENDAR.

MAY.

Meteorological means based on ten years' observations to 1899.

Barometer 29.867

Thermometer 76.2

Humidity 84.0

Rainfall 15.0

TO-DAY.

WEATHER REPORT.

On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.

Barometer 29.860 29.74

Temperature 84 85

Humidity 77 74

Rainfall 0.08

TO-DAY.

Wednesday, 23rd May, 1900.

Chinese—25th of 4th moon of 26th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises 5h. 19min.

Sets 6h. 34min.

Moon—in Equator 10h. 10m.

High water—Morning 4h. 45min.

Afternoon 4h. 5min.

Low water—Morning 10h. 10min.

Afternoon 10h. 50min.

ANNIVERSARIES.

1819—Queen Victoria born.

1839—Capt. Elliot and all British subjects left Canton for Macao.

1871—Massacre of the Archbishop of Paris and other hostages.

1880—Prince Heinrich of Prussia acted as joint host with Governor Hennessy in receiving the Duke of Genoa and the community of Hongkong at Government House.

1890—Massacre of Christians at Canby Turkish soldiers.

1898—Philippines receive arms and ammunition from Americans. British flag hoisted at Wei-hai-wei.

1899—Mr. Jackson of the Hongkong & S. D. Knighted, Col. Mainwaring received C.M.G.

AGENDA.

TO-MORROW.

Queen's Birthday.

O. S. Co.'s steamer *Idemitsu* leaves for Liverpool (direct) via Suez Canal.Noon—J. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yuenang* leaves for Manila.3 p.m.—J. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Yuenang* leaves for London.

FRIDAY, 25th.

Noon—N. Y. K. steamer *Mike* leaves for Bombay via Singapore etc.4 p.m.—N. Y. K. steamer *Katuga* leaves for Australia etc.4 p.m.—C. & M. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Esmeralda* leaves for Manila, Iloilo and Cebu. Cargo ex India subject to rent.

SHIPPING

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from The Official Administrator to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, For Account of the Estate of the Late A. W. UPTON and S. B. TERRY, deceased, on

FRIDAY, the 25th May, 1900,

at their SALES ROOM, 11, Hoi Si Street, SUNDRY GOODS & EFFECTS.

Comprising: SUNDRY CLOTHING, TRAVELLING BAGS and TRUNKS, &c. &c. TERMS—As Usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Government Auctioneers, Hongkong, 22nd May, 1900. [663b]



GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

No. 219.

THE following Particulars and Conditions of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be held at the Office of the Public Works Department, on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of May, 1900, at 3 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command, F. H. MAY,

Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Hongkong, 12th May, 1900. [656b]

Particulars and Conditions of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Monday, the 28th day of May, 1900, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of SIX LOTS of CROWN LAND, at Mong Kok Tsui, Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 Years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of Her Majesty the Queen, for no further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Lot.	Area in Acres.	Boundaries.	Remarks.
1.	1.00	...	...
2.	1.00	...	...
3.	1.00	...	...
4.	1.00	...	...
5.	1.00	...	...
6.	1.00	...	...

Masonic.

VICTORIA PRECEPTORY AND PRIORY.

A REGULAR MEETING of the VICTORIA PRECEPTORY will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 8.30 P.M. precisely. Visiting Sir Knights are cordially invited to attend. Hongkong, 22nd May, 1900. [664b]

Insurances.

SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE CO. NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having been appointed AGENTS for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept Risks against FIRE in CURRENT RATES. HOLT, STACOE & CO. Hongkong, 31st March, 1900. [422b]

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above Company are prepared to accept Fire Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at CURRENT RATES. SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, 28th May, 1899. [50]

To be Let.

TO LET.

"HARFORD" MAGAZINE GAP. GROUND FLOOR, 55, PEARL STREET. "THE RETREAT" MOUNT KELLET. 5, RIVINGTON TERRACE. "GLENIFER" DOWLOON. Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO. LTD. Hongkong, 8th May, 1900. [2]

Consignees.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, KARRACHI, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"INDIA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risks into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained. This vessel brings Cargo.

From Trieste, ex S.S. *Imperator* and *Lupat* transhipped at Bombay. From Venice, ex S.S. *Carlotto*, *Massimiliano* and *Electra* transhipped at Trieste. From Levante, ex S.S. *Vorwarts* transhipped at Port Said.

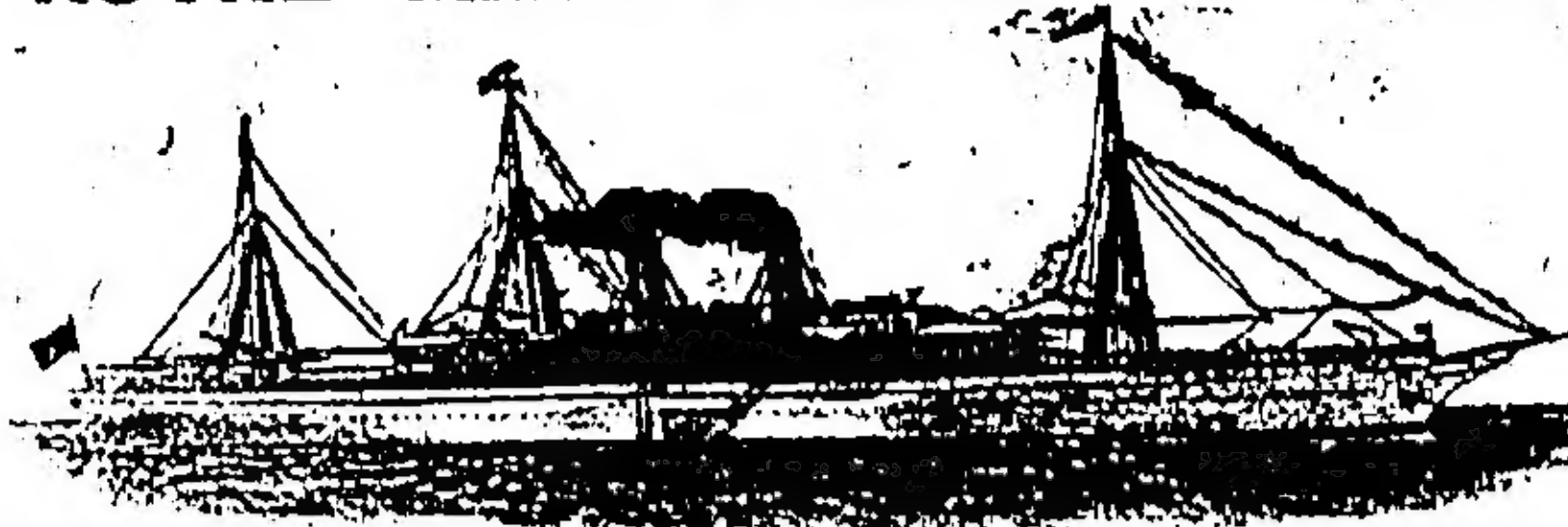
Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless Notice to the contrary be given immediately. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon on the 25th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 25th instant will be subject to rent. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [623b]

Mails.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)

Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

EMPRESS OF CHINA...Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 6th June.
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 27th June.
EMPRESS OF JAPAN...Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R...WEDNESDAY, 18th July.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS to a WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to

D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Polder's Street.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1900.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE, AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA, IN CONNECTION WITH NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

Gordale...4,421 A. Jackson...July 2
Glenic...3,750 W. Frakes...July 3
Queen Adelaide...2,832 F. McNair...July 23
Duke of York...3,821 J. S. Cox...July 28

Also

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON, IN CONNECTION WITH OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Prætor...3,601 W. Watt...June 9
Argyll...2,997 Thompson...June 30
Montanville...1,874 W.A. Evans...Aug. 4
Prætor...3,601 W. Watt...Aug. 23

THE attention of passengers is directed to the very cheap rates offered by the Line, HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class Tables. DOCTOR and STEWARDSS carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery of the Rocky and Cascade Mountains. The YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route. Passengers to EUROPE may proceed by one of the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.

Special rates allowed to members of Government Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points, and to Canadian and United States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States Ports should be in quadruplicate, and one copy must be sent forward by the steamer.

The Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Portland, Or. (whichever may be the destination of the Steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day previous to sailing.

For further information apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1900. [4]

CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO AND SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS, and HONOLULU, THE UNITED STATES, &c.

Belgian King...[3,379] about June 20
Thyra...[3,812] about July 20

THE Steamship

"BELGIAN KING,"

will be despatched for KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN DIEGO and SAN FRANCISCO, on or about the 20th June.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 5 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages will be received at the OFFICE until the same time. All parcels should be marked to address in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo destined to points beyond San Diego, should be sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, China and Japan.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1900. [28]

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"COROMANDEL,"

Captain F. W. Vibert, R.N.R., carrying Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into a steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed by Bombay with Transhipment.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages required.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Bills of Lading.

For further Particulars, apply to A. M. MARSHALL, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1900. [5]

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE.

VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Coptic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Tuesday, 19th June, at Noon.

Gaelic (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 14th July, at Noon.

Doric (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"COPTIC"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, the 19th June, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, to European officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railway, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 23rd May, 1900. [2]

Mails.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
MIKE MARU	BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE and COLOMBO	FRIDAY, 25th May, at Noon.
KASUGA MARU	SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	FRIDAY, 25th May, at 4 P.M.
FUTABA MARU	NAGASAKI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, 26th May, at Noon.
HAKATA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via STRAITS, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 1st June, at Daylight.

For further Information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at Prince's Building, 1st Floor, Chater Road.

A. S. MIHARA, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1900. [6]

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)



HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.

(Freight Service.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG: SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
*SARNIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	6th June, Freight and Passage.
Fuchs	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 21st June, Freight.
AMBRIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	June, Freight.
Burnmeister	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 30th June, Freight.
SAMHA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	June, Freight.
G. Schmidt	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	About 6th July, Freight.
FREIBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	July, Freight.
Feyen	(LONDON with transhipment in HAMBURG)	July, Freight.

* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

NIPPON MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 31st May, at Noon.

AMERICA MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 26th June, at Noon.

HONGKONG MARU (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 21st July, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"NIPPON MARU,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at Noon, taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

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Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to points beyond San Francisco in the United States should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

C. L. GORHAM, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1900. [7]

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

City of Rio de Janeiro (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 9th June, at Noon.

City of Peking (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Thursday, 5th July, at Noon.

China (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Tuesday, 31st July, at Noon.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"

will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA & HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 9th June, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding Orders FOR OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between SAN FRANCISCO and CHICAGO, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways, and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil

THE FIGHTING AT THE TUGELA AND SPION KOP.

(Continued from yesterday.)

FROM THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING, NAVAL, TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

(By the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, Cape Town.)

Spearman's Hill, 30th January, 1900.

Sir, In forwarding Lieut-General Sir C. Warren's report on the capture and evacuation of Spion Kop, I have the honour to offer the following observations:

Sir C. Warren is hardly correct in saying that he was only allowed 24 days' provisions. I had told him that transport for 31 days would be sufficient for him, but that I would keep him filled up as he wanted it. That he was aware of this is shown by the following telegram which he sent on the day in question. It is the only report I had from Sir C. Warren—

(Sent 7:54 p.m. Received 8:15 p.m.)

Left Bluff, 19th January.

"To the Chief of the Staff.

"I find there are only two roads by which we could possibly get from Pritchard's Drift to Patey's, on the north of the Tugela, one by Acton Homes, the other by Fair View and Rosalie; the first I reject as too long, the second is a very difficult road for a large number of wagons, unless the enemy is thoroughly cleared out. I am, therefore, going to adopt some special arrangements which will involve my staying at Venter's Lager for 2 or 3 days. I will send in for further supplies and report progress."

—WARREN.

The reply to this was that 3 days' supply was being sent.

I went over to Sir C. Warren on the 23rd. I pointed out to him that I had no further report and no intimation of the special arrangements foreshadowed by this telegram of the 19th, that for 4 days he had kept his men continuously exposed to shell and rifle fire, perched on the edge of an almost precipitous hill, that the position admitted of no second line, and the supports were massed close behind the firing line in indefensible formations, and that a panic or sudden charge might send the whole lot in disorder down the hill at any moment. I said it was too dangerous a situation to be prolonged, and that he must either attack or I should withdraw his force. I advocated, as I had previously done, an advance from his left. He said that he had the night before ordered General Coke to assault Spion Kop, but the latter had objected to undertaking a night attack on a position the road to which he had not reconnoitred, and added that he intended to assault Spion Kop that night.

I suggested that as General Coke was still lame from the effects of a lately broken leg, General Woodgate, who had two sound legs, was better adapted for mountain climbing.

As no heliograph could, on account of the fire, be kept on the east side of Spion Kop, messages for Sir C. Warren were received by our signallers at Spearman and telegraphed to Sir C. Warren; thus I saw them before he did, as I was at the signal station. The telegram Sir C. Warren quotes did not give me confidence in its sender, and at the moment I could see that our men on the top had given way and that efforts were being made, to rally them. I telegraphed to Sir C. Warren—"Unless you cut some really good hard fighting man in command on the top you will lose the hill. I suggest Thorneycroft."

The statement that a staff officer reported direct to me during the day is a mistake. Colonel Agart was sent down by General Woodgate almost as soon as he gained the summit.

I have not thought it necessary to order any investigations. If at sundown the defence of the summit had been taken regularly in hand, entrenchments laid out, gun emplacements prepared, the dead removed, the wounded collected, and, in fact, the whole place brought under regular military command, and careful arrangements made for the supply of water and food to the scattered fighting line, the hills would have been held, I am sure.

But no arrangements were made. General Coke appears to have been ordered away just as he would have been useful, and no one succeeded him; those on the top were ignorant of the fact that guns were coming up, generally there was a want of organization and system that acted most unfavourably on the defence.

It is admitted by all that Colonel Thorneycroft acted with the greatest gallantry throughout the day, and really saved the situation. Preparations for the second day's defence should have been organized during the day and have been commenced at nightfall.

As this was not done I think Colonel Thorneycroft exercised a wise discretion.

Our losses, I regret to say, were very heavy, but the enemy admitted to our doctors that theirs were equally severe, and though we were not successful in retaining the position, the losses inflicted on the enemy and the attack generally have had a marked effect upon them.

I cannot close these remarks without bearing testimony to the gallant and admirable behaviour of the troops, the endurance shown by the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Middlesex Regiment, and Thorneycroft's Mounted Infantry was admirable, while the efforts of the 2nd Bn. Scottish Rifles and 3rd Bn. King's Royal Rifles were equally good, and the Royal Lancasters fought gallantly.

I am writing to catch the mail, and have not any particulars yet to enable me to report more fully on details.

I have, &c.,

REDVERS BULLER.

REPORT BY LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR CHARLES WARREN, K.C.B., UPON THE CAPTURE AND SUBSEQUENT EVACUATION OF SPION KOP.

Chief of the Staff.

I make the operations against Spion Kop in a separate report, because they did not enter into my original plans.

Under the original instructions of the General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, of 15th January, 1900, I was to act as circumstances required, but according to instructions was generally to continue throughout, refusing my right and throwing my left forward until I gained the open plain north of Spion Kop.

Upon the 19th of January, on arrival at Venter's Lager, I assembled all the General Officers, Officers Commanding, Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers, of Divisions, and Staff Officers, together. I pointed out to them that, with the three and a-half (3½) days' provisions allowed, it was impossible to advance by the left road through Acton Homes. In this they unanimously concurred. I showed them that the only possible road was that going over Fair View through Rosalie, but I expressed my conviction that this could not be done unless we sent the whole of our transport back across the Tugela, and attempted to march through with our relations in our haversacks—without impediments.

The hills were cleared on the following day, and very strong entrenchments found behind them. The Commander-in-Chief was present on the 21st and 22nd January, and I pointed out the difficulties of marching along the road, accompanied by wagons, without first taking Spion Kop.

Accordingly, on the night of the 22nd, I ordered General Coke to occupy Spion Kop.

He, however, desired that the occupation might be deferred for a day, in order that he might make a reconnaissance with the Officers Commanding battalions to be sent there.

On 23rd January, the Commander-in-Chief came into camp, and told me that there were two courses open—(1) to attack, (2) to retire. I replied that I should prefer to attack Spion Kop to retiring, and showed the Commander-in-Chief my orders of the previous day.

The Commander-in-Chief then desired that I should put General Woodgate in command of the expedition, and detailed Lieut.-Colonel Clark to accompany him as Staff Officer.

The same evening General Woodgate proceeded with the Lancashire Fusiliers, the Royal Lancashire Regiment, a portion of Thorneycroft's Horse and half company Royal Engineers, supported by two companies of the Camouflaged Rangers and by the Imperial Light Infantry, the latter having just arrived by Pritchard's Drift.

The attack and capture of Spion Kop was entirely successful. General Woodgate, having secured the summit on the 24th, reported that he had entrenched a position and hoped he would be able to see the fog too thick to permit him to see. The position was rushed without casualties, other than three men wounded.

Lieut.-Colonel Clark came down in the morning and stated that everything was satisfactory and secure, and telegraphed to the Commander-in-Chief to that effect. Scarcely had he started on his return to headquarters when a heliogram arrived from Colonel Crofton (Royal Lancashire). The message was "Reinforce at once or all lost. General dead."

He also sent a similar to Headquarters. I immediately ordered General Coke to proceed to his assistance, and to take command of the troops. He started at once and was accompanied by the Middlesex and Dorsetshire Regiments.

I replied to Colonel Crofton, "I am sending two battalions, and the Imperial Light Infantry are on their way up. You must hold on to the last. No surrender."

This occurred about 4 a.m.

Shortly afterwards, I received a telegram from the Commander-in-Chief, ordering me to appoint Lieut.-Colonel Thorneycroft to the command of the summit. I accordingly had heliographed:—"With the approval of the Commander-in-Chief, I place Lieut.-Colonel Thorneycroft in command of the summit, with the local rank of Brigadier-General."

For some hours after this message I could get no information from the summit. It appears that the signallers and their apparatus were destroyed by the heavy fire.

I repeatedly asked for Colonel Thorneycroft to state his view of the situation. At 1:20 p.m. I heliographed to ascertain whether Colonel Thorneycroft had assumed command, and at the same time asked General Coke to give me his views on the situation on Spion Kop. Still getting no reply, I asked whether General Coke was there, and subsequently received his view of the situation. He stated that, unless the artillery could silence the enemy's guns, the men on the summit could not stand another complete day's shelling, and that the situation was extremely critical.

At 6:30 p.m. I asked if he could keep two battalions on the summit, removing the remainder out of the reach of shells, also whether two battalions would suffice to hold the summit; this was in accordance with a telegram on the subject sent me by the Commander-in-Chief. Later in the evening I made arrangements to send two (Naval) 12-prs. and the Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery, to the summit, together with half-company Royal Engineers (and working parties, two reliefs of 600 men each), to strengthen the entrenchments and provide shell covers for the men. I may here mention that at the same time as General Woodgate's force, and were employed until daylight upon the entrenchments, then upon road making and water supply.

Sandbags were sent up early on the 24th instant.

While Colonel Sim was, with this party, ascending the hill, he met Colonel Thorneycroft descending, having evacuated the position.

I wish to bring to notice that I heard from all, but one expression of the admirable conduct and bravery shown by officers and men suffering under a withering artillery fire on the summit of the slopes, and also of those who, with so much endurance, persisted in carrying up water and food and ammunition to the troops during this day.

During the day a Staff Officer of the Headquarters Staff was present on the summit, and reported direct to the Commander-in-Chief.

At sunset I considered that the position could be held next day, provided that guns could be mounted and effective shelter provided. Both of these conditions were about to be fulfilled, as already mentioned.

In the absence of General Coke, whom I ordered to come to report in person as to the situation, the evacuation took place under orders, given upon his own responsibility, by Lieut.-Colonel Thorneycroft. This occurred in the face of the vigorous protests of General Coke's Brigade-Major, the Officer commanding the Middlesex Regiment, and others.

It is a matter for the Commander-in-Chief to decide whether there should be an investigation into the question of the unauthorized evacuation of Spion Kop.

CHARLES WARREN, Lieut.-General.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:—

Abdoolhosen, A. H.

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Abdoolhosen, A. H.

Colbert, G.

Conner, L.

Chapman, T.

Crawford, J.

Cohen, C. N.

Chotermol, K. A. J.

Cumming, Miss H.

Cohen, J. A.

Crawford, J.

Carm, D. J.

Carangia, R.

Cumming, C. P.

Chunhui, M. N.

Clark, Miss L.

Coy, C. S.

Clark, L. M.

Downie, Mrs. D.

Davis, J.

Dunn, W.

Denny, H. S.

Dowd, A. T.

Fowkes & Co.

Pyburn, N.

Peas, Lieut. C.

Peter, D.

Pillery, V. A. M.

Palmer, B.

Palmer, D.

Palmer, C.

Pitt, W.

Piggott, F. E.

Douglas, M. E.

E. M. S. Co.

Ellis, W. E.

Ellis, H. D.

Emile, P.

Evans, F. P.

Eckelhardt, R.

Reuten, J.

Rehmoohay, R.

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Griffith, Mrs. L.

Harman Singh (2)

Hay, W.

Hajee Mohamed Joe

Hillel, E. A.

Han, A.

Hongkong-Peking

Isar, Singh

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